

that this Fasciculus well deserves to form a portion of the valuable work with which it is connected. It contains plates and descriptions of fourteen genera of Cruciferæ, two of Papaveraceæ and the genus *Caltha*. These are illustrated in a rather more complete manner than was adopted in the earlier parts of the work.

Concerning the other two fasciculi mentioned above, it is hardly necessary to say that they are creditable to the eminent men whose names are associated with them.

We cannot conclude without specially directing the attention of our botanical readers to this work, as having the unusual properties of cheapness combined with excellence. It is quite essential to every student of European plants, and by far the greater number of the genera illustrated in it are natives of Britain.

The Microscope and its Application to Clinical Medicine. By
LIONEL BEALE, M.B. 8vo. pp. 282.

The Microscope; its History, Construction, and Applications. By
JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. 8vo. pp. 434.

The former of these works, as is implied in its title, scarcely comes within our range of subjects. Inasmuch, however, as it treats of the method of using the microscope, the means of examining and preserving objects, &c., we can recommend it as containing a tolerably satisfactory account of the present state of knowledge upon these subjects. It contains upwards of 200 woodcuts, and will form a useful handbook to those members of the medical profession who have not sufficient time to procure the information from the original sources; for it contains nothing new. We must observe, that in regard to the history, &c. of one or two points, it is in error.

Mr. Hogg's book is of a different kind. It is intended for a popular work, and forms one of the series of the "Illustrated London Library."

It may be said to consist of two parts: a series of quotations, in brackets, from various authors, in regard to microscopy and natural history, and a number of annotations, with poetical abstracts by the author, and is illustrated with numerous woodcuts. The quotations embody a considerable amount of information upon natural history and microscopy, for there is about as much of one as of the other; whilst the remarks of the author exhibit complete ignorance of both these subjects, as well as a total deficiency of classical lore. Moreover, the whole is written in a remarkably loose and clumsy style, well calculated to disgust an educated mind with the use of the microscope and microscopic observers.

Thus, we are told, that "the *Eunotia* is of the *Navicula* species." That "the scientific name by which the yeast-plant is known is *Fermentum cervisiæ*, or *Torula cervisiæ*." That "the leathery *boletus* is merely an enormous aggregation of the vegetable mould-plant or *mucor*." That "the disease known as *ring-worm*, infesting the heads of children, is one out of forty-eight different